



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEWS AND NOTES

Dr. W. A. Murrill sailed for Europe May 31, where he will spend several weeks studying in various European herbaria.

Mr. W. H. Long, forest pathologist in the United States Department of Agriculture, spent several days at the Garden in June, looking over certain collections of fungi causing heart rot of forest trees.

Professors L. H. Pennington and Guy West Wilson have been awarded scholarships at the Garden to assist them in their work on the fungi. Mr. Pennington will continue his work on *Marasmius* and Mr. Wilson on the Peronosporales.

Dr. Chas. H. Thom recently spent several days at the Garden consulting mycological literature.

The following new species of ascomycetes are described from North American material by Dr. H. Rehm:¹ *Naevia canadica*, *Diatrype patella*, *Ombrophila limosa*, *Pezicula eximia* and *Mycosphaerella lageniformis*. The last named is from California and the remainder from Ontario, Canada.

Doctor W. C. Sturgis has recently published a second paper on The Myxomycetes of Colorado.² This paper contains the record of 39 species, of which 33 are reported for the first time from Colorado. Three of these are new to America and three are

¹ Colorado College Publications, science series 12: 435-454. 1913.

² Ann. Myc. 11: 154-155. 1913.

described as new species. The new species are: *Fuligo megaspora*, *Didymium anomalum* and *Enerthenema syncarpon*.

The total number of species reported in the two papers is 127. Previous to the publication of this work, few species had been recorded for the Rocky Mountain region. During a part of the time Doctor Sturgis was assisted by Professor Ellsworth Bethel who is an excellent collector and thoroughly familiar with the state.